

relatively huge spike-like processes figured for those species. In the latter, moreover, the glandularity of stipe and rachis is also badly exaggerated and the characteristic long hairs are altogether missing in the enlarged pinnule. The pinnule drawn under *Dryopteris cristata* belongs to some other species, probably *D. spinulosa*; and whatever the sheath ascribed to *Equisetum variegatum* may be, it is not of that species.

Because the illustrations take the place of a key, these imperfections in detail are more important than they would otherwise be. Even so, they should not obscure the fact that this little book shares with Dr. Small's "Ferns of the Vicinity of New York" the advantage of having been written by a competent professional; it carries a correspondingly greater authority and reliability than most popular fern books, and it should lead the beginner and the layman in an essentially right direction.—C. A. WEATHERBY.

EXTENSION OF THE RANGE OF *RANUNCULUS PURSHII*.—On July 21, 1937 *Ranunculus Purshii* Richardson was found growing on a muddy hummock in Gott Brook, Springfield, Penobscot County, Maine. Some of the plants extended into the water while others were growing, at that time, above the water-level. This station is situated a few hundred yards north of where Gott Brook crosses the main road leading from Lee to Springfield.

Previous to this time the most southerly station for Maine, and also the most southeasterly station for North America was in New Limerick, Aroostook County.¹

Mr. E. C. Ogden of the Gray Herbarium has very kindly verified the determination as made by the writer. A specimen from this station has been deposited in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—MAYNARD W. QUIMBY, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

¹ Fernald and Wiegand, RHODORA, xii. 139 (1910).

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